RAIS®
ART OF FIRE

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USER MANUAL
BRUKERVEILEDNING
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KÄYTTÖOHJE
MANUEL D'UTILISATEUR
GEBRUIKERSHANDLEIDING

Rais Poleo II 106 SST
Rais Poleo II 128 SST
Rais Epoca II

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY FIRE!

5 eco friendly advices for sensible heating
- Environmentally and moneywise common sense.

1. Effective lightning. Use dry brushwood, kindling or a fewcross pages of newspapers. Open the air control (plenty of air for the burning), to ensure that the heated wood is burning rapidly.

2. Use only a little wood at time when burning - this gives the best combustion. Remember plenty of air, each time new firewood is put into the oven.

3. The Air control should be adjusted when the flames blush down, to reduce the air supply.

4. When only glowing charcoals remain, reduce the air-supply further, so heating demand is just covered. With a lower air supply, charcoal will burn slower and the heat loss through the chimney is reduced.

5. Use only dry wood - ie wood with a humidity of 15 to 22 percent.

We cannot be held responsible for any misprints.

RAIS Poleo II 106 SST
RAIS Poleo II 128 SST
RAIS Epoca II

Revision: 2
Date : January 2013

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing a RAIS wood burning stove. These appliances have been approved by SCA/HETAS Ltd as intermittent operating appliances for burning wood logs only.

A RAIS wood burning stove is more than just a heat source: it also shows that you care about design and quality in your home.

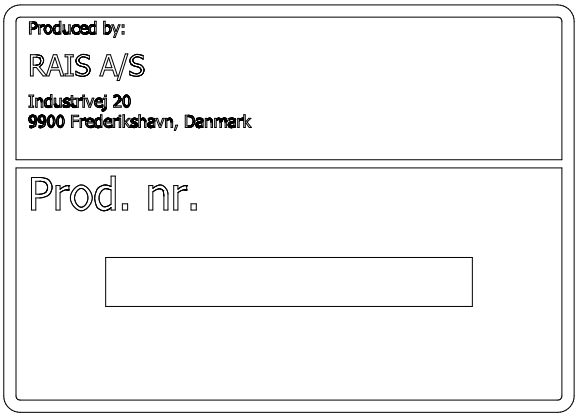
To make the most of your wood burning stove it is important that you read the manual thoroughly, before installing and using it.

In the case of warranty coverage, and for general queries regarding your wood burning stove, it is important that you know the stove's production number. We therefore recommend that you note down the number in the table below. The production number is located on the back of the stove at the bottom.

Warranty

Your RAIS wood burning stove comes with a 5 year warranty. The warranty, however, does not cover heat-insulating materials, glass and seals.

Any alterations made to the stove will void the warranty.



Date: Distributor:

Specifications

	Rais Poleo II 106 SST	Rais Poleo II 128 SST	Rais Epoca II
Nominal output (kW)	5,8	5,8	5,8
Min./Max effekt (kW)	4-8	4-8	4-8
Heating area (m^2)	60-120	60-120	60-120
Stove's width/depth/height (mm)	548-429-1097	548-429-1285	542-391-1102
Combustion chamber's width/depth/height (mm)	360-240-370	360-240-370	360-240-370
Recommended amount of wood when fuelling (kg). Distributed on 2-3 logs of wood of approx. 25 cm	1,2	1,2	1,2
Min. uptake / Min. draught (Pascal)	-12	-12	-12
Weight (kg)	ca. 200 kg	ca. 258 kg	ca. 120 kg
Efficiency (%)	79	79	79
Particles acc. to NS3058/3059 (g/kg)	2,61	2,61	2,61
Dust measured acc. to Din+ (mg/Nm^3)	7	7	7
Smoke gas mass flow (g/s)	5,9	5,9	5,9
Smoke gas temperature (°C)	267	267	267
Intermittent operation	Refuelling should be undertaken within 3 hours		

Convection

RAIS stoves are convection stoves. This means that the stove's back and side panels are not over-heated. Convection means that there is a circulation of air, which ensures that the heat is distributed more evenly throughout the entire room. The cold air is sucked in at the base of the stove up through the convection channel, which runs along the stove's combustion chamber. The heated air pours out at the top of the stove, which ensures a circulation of warm air throughout the room.

The stoves are equipped with a "cold" lever – RAIS special feature – which means you could almost do away with gloves. Be aware, however, that all exterior surfaces become hot during use - so take extreme care.

Chimney

The chimney is the driving force which makes the stove function. In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure the correct draught of 14 to 18 Pa so as to clear the products of combustion and prevent problems of smoke emanating into the room when firing.
NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternatively the calculation procedure given in BS 5854:1980 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught.

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large i.e. more than 230 mm x 230 mm. Remedial action should be taken, if required, seeking expert advice, if necessary. If it is found necessary to line the chimney then a flue liner suitable for solid fuel must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

Any existing chimney must be clear of obstruction and have been swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

A single wall metal fluepipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting fluepipe must have a minimum diameter of 125 mm. Any bend in the chimney or connecting fluepipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used.

Combustible material should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then either an adjustable flue damper or alternatively a draught stabiliser should be fitted. The adjustable flue damper should not close off the flue entirely but should in its closed position leave a minimum continuous opening free area of at least 20 % of the total cross sectional area of the flue or fluepipe.

Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting fluepipe.

You should also familiarise yourself with the draught conditions for chimneys with 2 flues.

The flue outlet spigot is either 150 mm (6”) in diameter, or 129 mm (5”) in diameter.

For strong draughts, the chimney or flue should be fitted with a draught stabiliser. In which case, it is important to ensure that there is a free flow-through area of minimum 20 cm² when the regulating gate is shut. Otherwise, the fuel energy may not be used optimally. If, at any time, you are unsure about the condition of the chimney, you should contact a chimney sweep.

Remember that access to the access door should be kept clear.

Installation instructions

The following pages give instructions for the safe and proper installation of this heating appliance in the UK. These instructions cover the basic principles of installation, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current UK Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove. Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

It should be noted that the current Building Regulations requirements are given in Approved Document J. These requirements may also be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303 and BS EN 15287-1.

WARNING: Health and Safety Advice Notice

The installation of this heating appliance is governed by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that all requirements of this Act are met during the installation works. Attention is drawn in particular to the following:

Handling:
The appliance is a heavy item and adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement:
Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Protective gloves should be worn when handling fire cement. In case of contact with the skin wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos:
This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts:
When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Important Warning –Preparatory Work and Safety Checks:

- This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.
- It's recommendet not have an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.
- If this appliance is installed into an existing chimney, the chimney must first be swept and examined for soundness and suitability before the appliance is installed (see also section headed "Chimney").

Installation

The stove can be free standing on the floor or hung on a non-combustible wall. In addition, it may be built into a wall (see specifications).

When installing the wood burning stove, there are some rules which MUST be followed:

The stove must be set up and installed in accordance with all current national and local rules and reulations. Local authorities and a chimney specialist should be contacted prior to set up.

It is prohibited to carry out unauthorised alterations to the stove.

There must be plenty of fresh air in the room where the stove is being installed, in order to ensure proper combustion. Note that any mechanical exhaust ventilation - e.g. an extraction hood - may reduce the air supply. Any air grates must be placed in such a manner, that the air supply is not blocked.

The floor structure must be able to carry the weight of the wood burning stove, as well as the weight of a chimney, if necessary.

The stove is placed on fireproof material (for the freestanding model).

As for the wall-mounted version, the wall must be non-combustible, and must support the weight of the oven as well as a possible chimney. The wall bracket (accessory) is fitted with suitable bolts

When you choose where to set up your RAIS wood burning stove, you should consider the heat distribution to the other rooms. This will enable you to get the best use out of your stove.
The stove should be set up at a safe distance from inflammable materials.

See the manufacturer's plate on the wood burning stove.

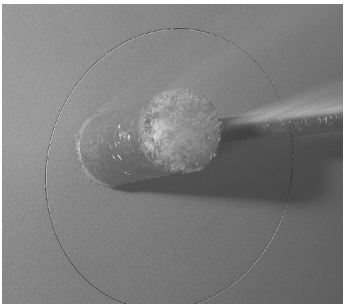
NOTE!!

RAIS A/S recommends that the stove is installed by a qualified/ competent Rais dealer or a fireplace fitter recommended by an authorized RAIS dealer.
See www.rais.com for dealer list.

Upon receiving the stove must be inspected for defects.

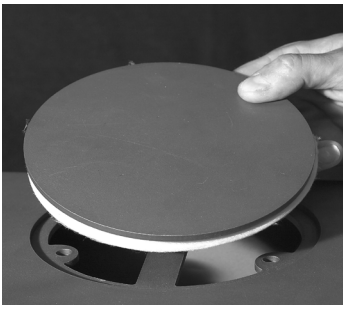
Change of chimney connection

The stove is delivered ready for top outlet, but may be changed to back outlet in the following way:



Strike out the knock out plate at the rear of stove.

Remove the blanking plate and the packing, and position them in the hovle at the top. Ensure that the packing is positioned correctly. Screw all elements together with the three M6 nuts.



Mount the flue collar (supplied by the dealer) and the clamp for the upper smoke conductor with three M6x20 cylinder screws and M6 nuts.

Mount the parts in reverse order.

Installation distance in case of combustible wall

To find out whether the wall next to where the stove is going to be installed is flammable, you should contact your building contractor or the local building authorities.

The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove. The chimney must be independently supported by wall brackets or a ceiling support plate. The weight of the stove is indicated in the brochure.

The stove should always be installed on a non-combustible hearth of a size and construction that is in accordance with the provisions of the current UK Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If the stove is to be installed on a wooden floor, it must be covered with a non-combustible material at least 12 mm thick, in accordance with UK Building Regulations Approved Document J, to at distance of 300 mm in front of the stove and 150 mm to each side measuring from the door of the combustion chamber.

The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or upon the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in UK Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

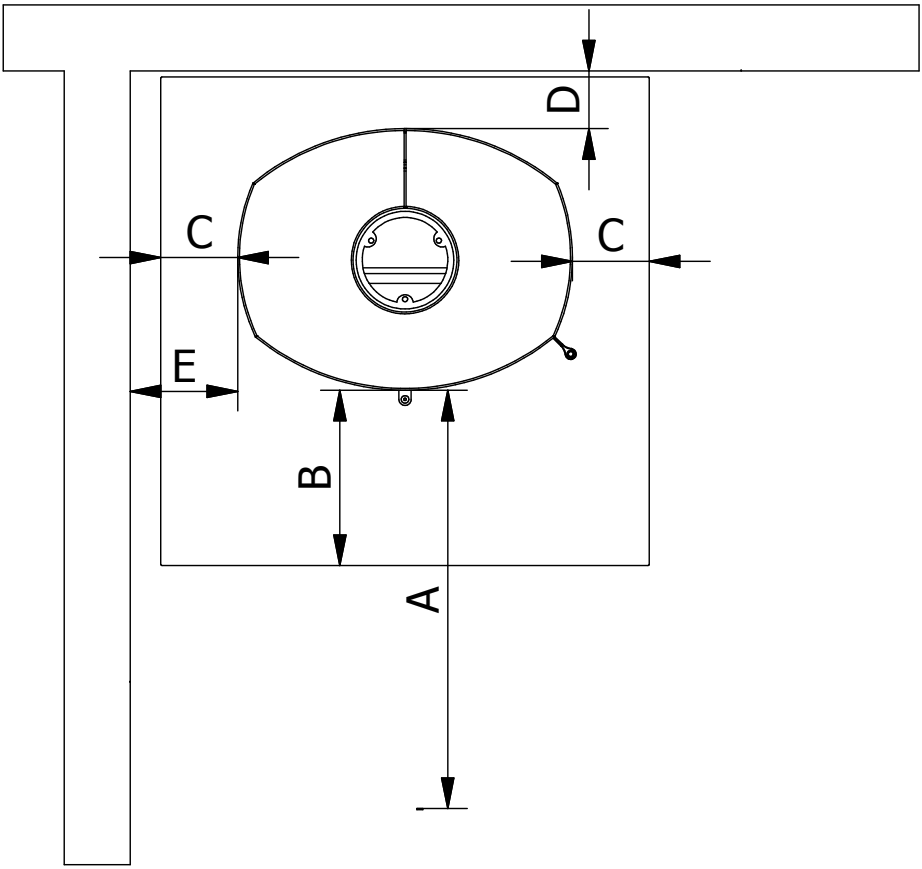
Normal set-up

(right angle) secure base

		Rais Poleo II 106 / Poleo II 128
A.	Distance to furniture	900 mm

Distance to flammable materials:

B. -	in front (floor)	300 mm
C. -	to the side (floor)	150 mm
D. -	back (wall)	150 mm
E. -	to the side of the wall	350 mm



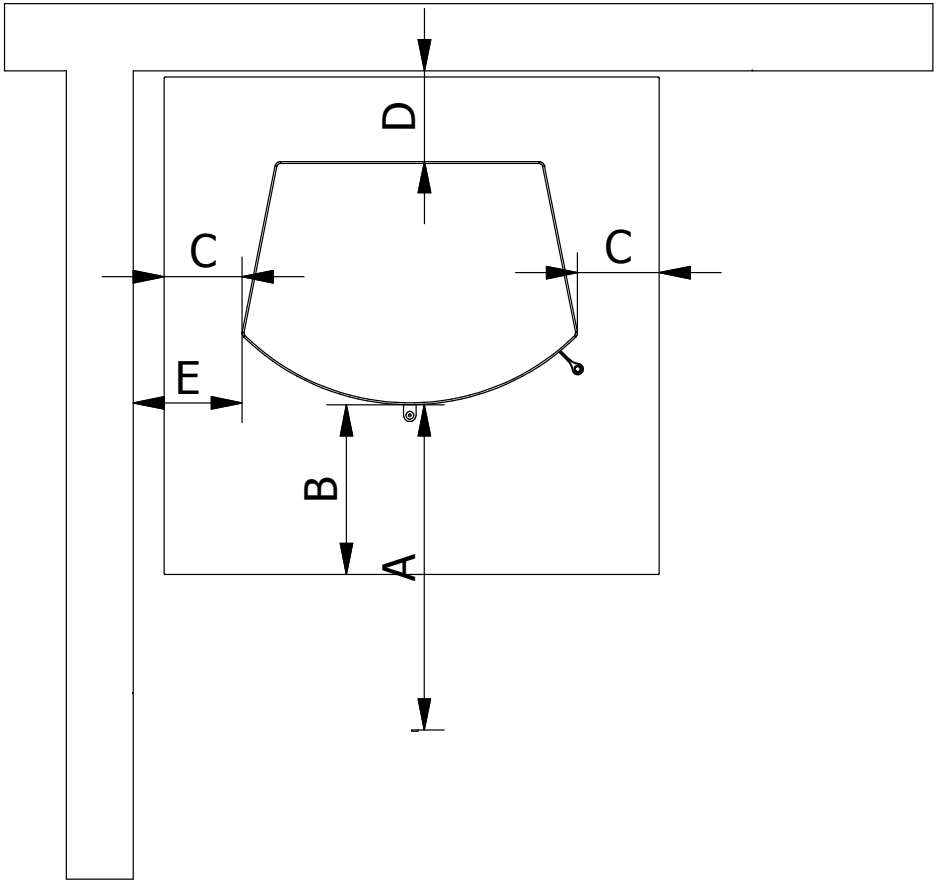
Normal set-up

(right angle) secure base

		Rais Epoca II
A.	Distance to furniture	900 mm

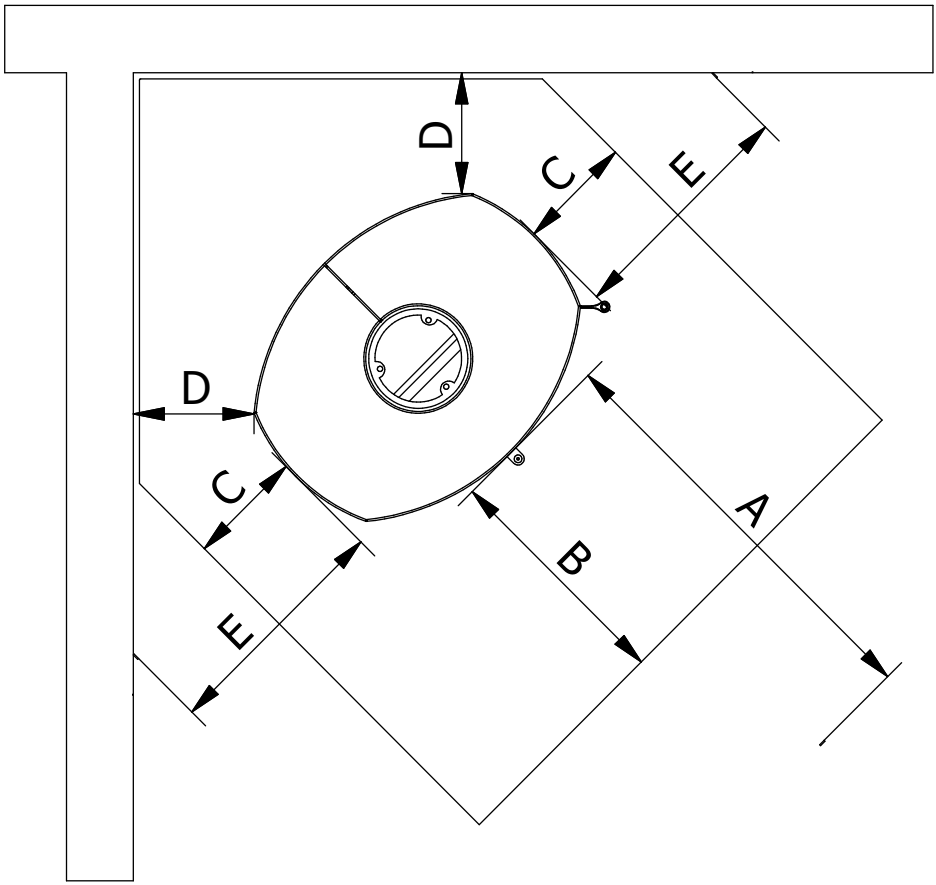
Distance to flammable materials:

B. -	in front (floor)	300 mm
C. -	to the side (floor)	150 mm
D. -	back (wall)	175 mm
E. -	to the side of the wall	350 mm



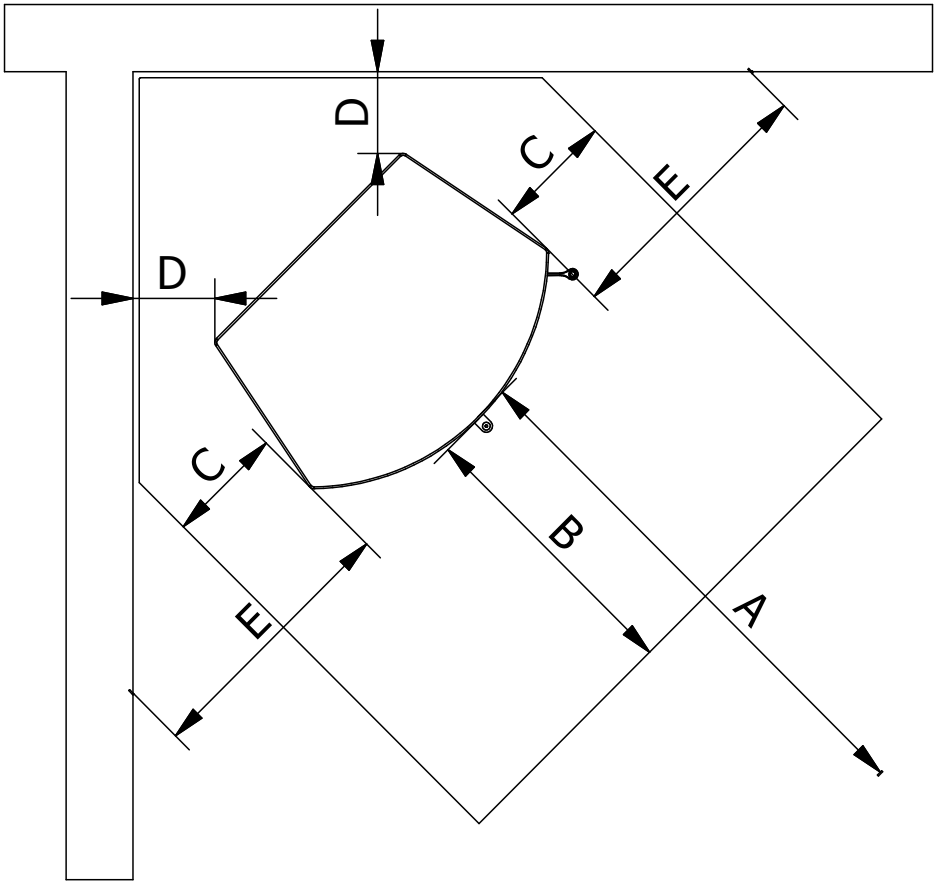
Corner set-up 45°

		Rais Poleo II 106 / Poleo II 128
A.	Distance to furniture	900 mm
Distance to flammable materials:		
B. -	in front (floor)	300 mm
C. -	to the side (floor)	150 mm
D. -	back (wall)	50 mm
E. -	to the side of the wall	350 mm



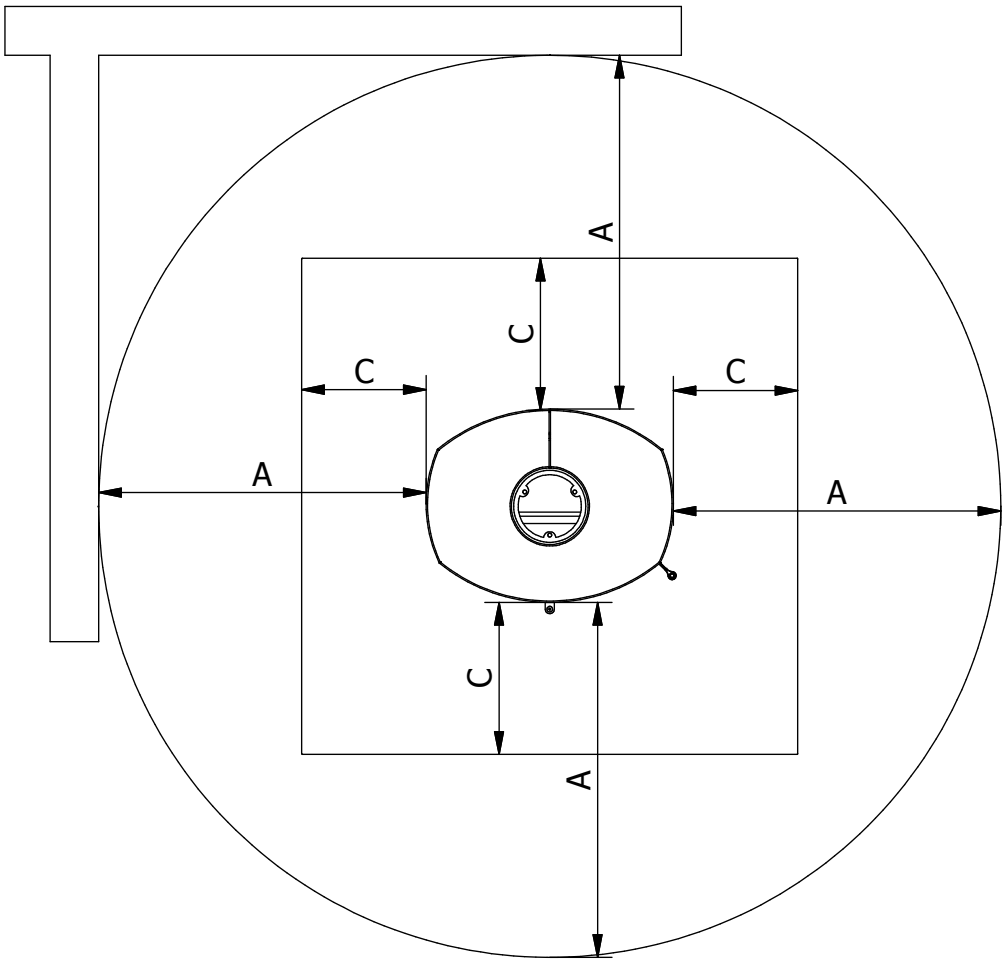
Corner set-up 45°

		Rais Epoca II
A.	Distance to furniture	900 mm
	Distance to flammable materials:	
B. -	in front (floor)	300 mm
C. -	to the side (floor)	150 mm
D. -	back (wall)	50 mm
E. -	to the side of the wall	350 mm



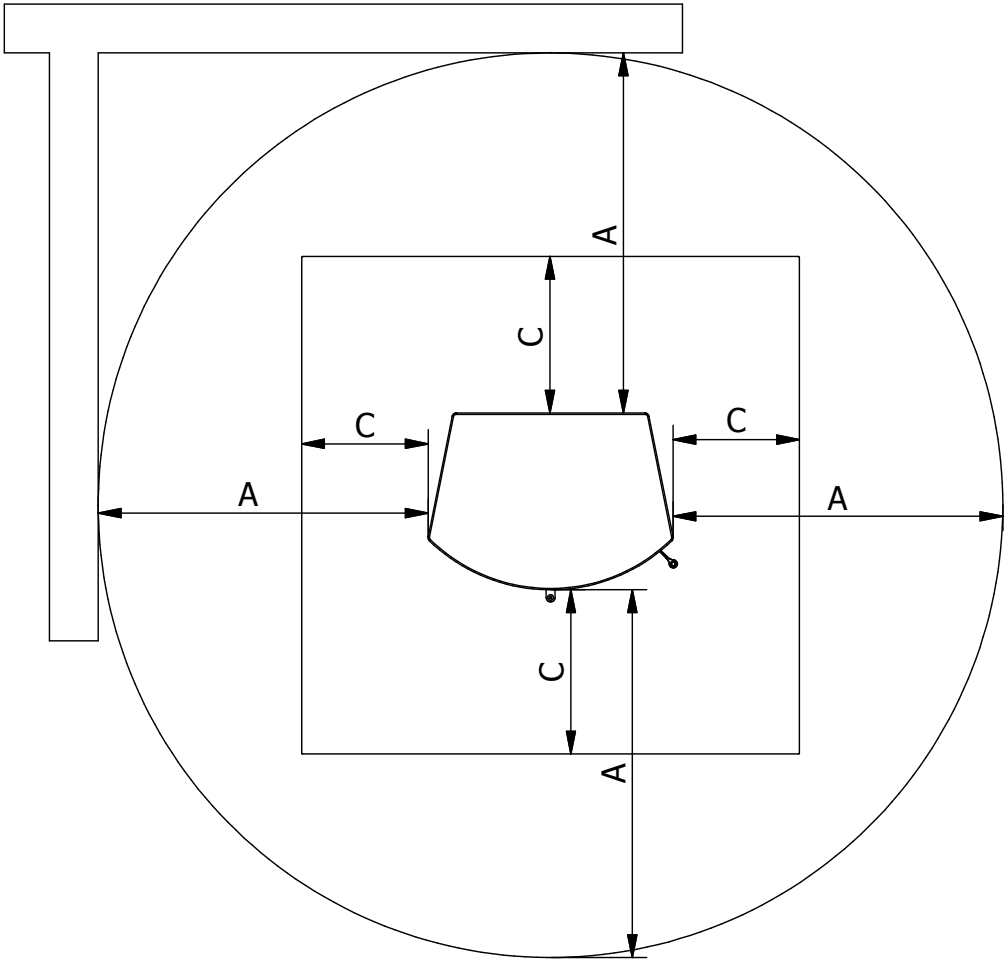
360° swivel base

	Rais Poleo II 106 / Poleo II 128
A. Distance to furniture	900 mm
Distance to flammables materials:	
C. - to floor	300 mm



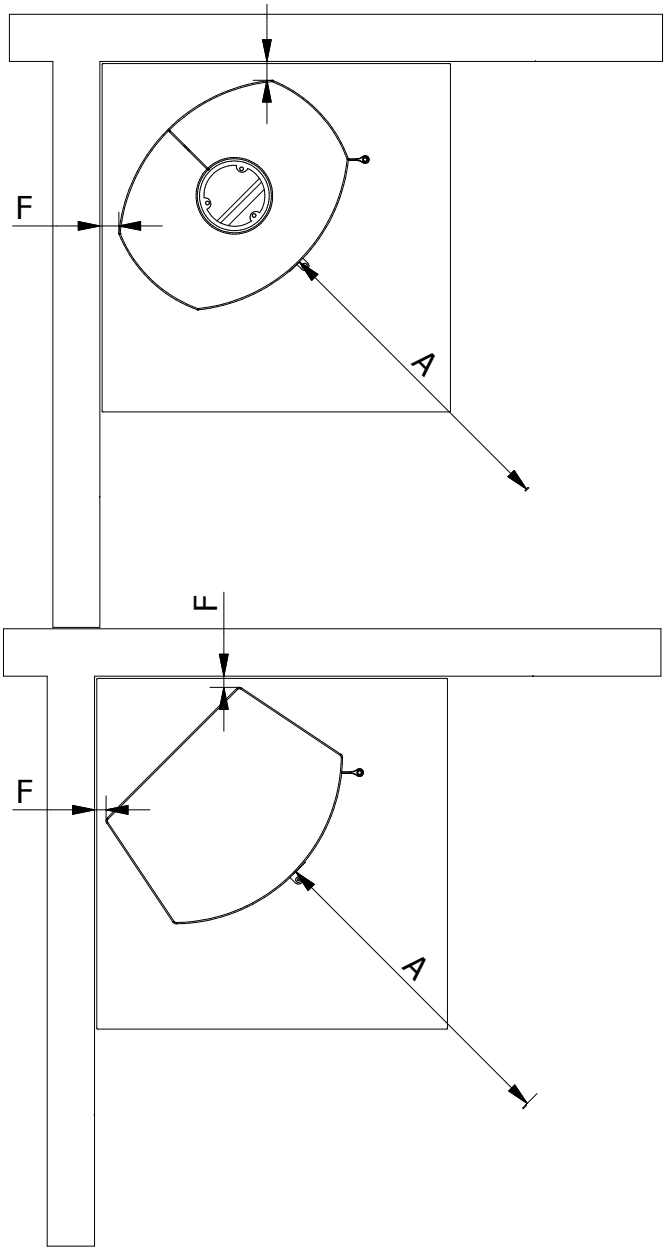
360° swivel base

	Rais Epoca II
A. Distance to furniture	900 mm
Distance to flammables materials:	
C. - to floor	300 mm



Installation distance in case of non-combustible wall

We recommend a minimum distance to non-combustible material of 50 mm (F) for cleaning considerations.
It should always be possible to access the accessdoor.



For the Installer

Finally before firing the stove for the first time a check should be made to ensure that the assembly and stove installation has been satisfactory and that there are no leaks in any seals in the appliance and appliance connections to the chimney.

Ensure that the appliance and chimney flue are functioning correctly before finally handing over to the user. If necessary read the later parts of this manual for guidance on care required when first lighting.

Inform the user that the appliance has been commissioned and ready to use and give instruction on the safe operation of the stove.

These Instructions must be left with the user and the user should be instructed to keep them in a safe place.

Operating instructions

Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliance Approval only covers the use of dry seasoned wood logs on this appliance. HETAS Ltd Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the wood logs, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

Fuel

The stove is designed and approved in accordance with EN 13240 and NS 3058 for stoking split, dried firewood. The firewood must have a water content of 15-22% and its max. length should be the length of the combustion chamber minus 50-60 mm.

Stoking with wet firewood causes both soot, environmental pollution and bad fuel economy. Freshly cut wood contains approx. 50-70% water and is thoroughly unsuitable for stoking. Count min. 1 year of storage time for newly cut wood before using.
Wood with a diameter of more than 100 mm should be split. Regardless of wood size, it should always have at least one surface area free of bark.

We do not recommend stoking with painted, laminated or impregnated wood, wood with a synthetic surface, painted refuse wood, chipboard, plywood, domestic waste, paper briquettes and pit coal, as this will produce malodorous smoke, which could be poisonous.

When firing with the above-mentioned items and amounts larger than those recommended, the stove is subjected to a larger amount of heat, which results in a higher chimney temperature and lower efficiency. This can result in the stove and chimney becoming damaged and would void the warranty.

The calorific value of the firewood is closely connected to the moisture level of the firewood. Moist firewood has a low heat value. The more water the wood contains, the more energy it takes for this water to vaporise, resulting in this energy being lost.

ONLY USE RECOMMENDED FUELS

The following table shows the calorific value of different types of wood, which have been stored for 2 years, and which have a residual moisture of 15-17%.

Wood	Kg dry wood pr. m^3	compared to beech/oak
Hornbeam	640	110%
Beech and oak	580	100%
Ash	570	98%
Maple	540	93%
Birch	510	88%
Mountain pine	480	83%
Fir	390	67%
Poplar	380	65%

1 kg of wood yields the same heat energy irrespective of wood type. 1 kg beech merely takes up less space than 1 kg of fir.

Drying and storage

Drying wood takes time: proper air drying takes approx. 2 years.

Here are some tips:

Store the wood sawn, split and stacked in an airy, sunny place, which is protected against rain (the south side of the house is particularly suitable).
Store the firewood stacks at a hand's breadth apart, as this ensures that the air flowing through takes the moisture with it. Avoid covering the firewood stacks with plastic, as this prevents the moisture from escaping. It is a good idea to bring the firewood into the house 2-3 days before you need it.

Regulating the combustion air

All RAIS stoves are equipped with a one-handed operating lever for regulating the damper. The stove-specific regulating mechanisms can be seen on the diagrams.

Primary air is the combustion air added to the primary combustion zone, i.e. the bed of glowing embers. This air, which is cold, is only used in the lighting stage.
Secondary air is the air which is added in the gas combustion zone, i.e. air which contributes to the combustion of the pyrolysis gasses (preheated air, which is used for the cleaner glass system and combustion). This air is sucked through the damper under the combustion chamber and is pre-heated through the side channels and then emitted as hot scavenging air onto the glass. The hot air rinses the glass and keeps it soot-free.

The tertiary channel, which can be seen at the the top of the combustion chamber towards the back, serves to combust the final gas residues.

By setting the interval between position 1 and 2, the energy content in the firewood is used optimally, as there is oxygen for combustion and for the burning of the pyrolysis gasses. When the flames are a clear yellow the damper has been set correctly. Finding the correct position comes with time after you have used for stove for a while.

It is not recommended that you turn it down completely. A mistake commonly made is shutting the damper too early because it feels too hot. This results in dark smoke emanating from the chimney and in the calorific value of the firewood not being used to its fullest.

Room ventilation and stoves

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit smoke and fumes into the room.

The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently.
In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

Using the wood burning stove

Adjustment of the air damper - The damper has 3 settings.

Position 1

The damper is almost closed meaning that there is a minimal air intake.

Position 2

Push the handle towards the right until it stops. This position provides full secondary air intake.
In the event of ordinary combustion the handle is to be adjusted to the interval between 1 and 2.
When the flames are clear and yellow, the damper has been adjusted correctly resulting in slow/optimal combustion.

Position 3

Lift the handle up, and push it towards the right. The damper is fully open and provides full primary and secondary air intake. This position is for the kindling phase and is not used in connection with normal operation.

Control

If the ash is white and the walls in the combustion chamber sott-free after the stove has been used, the air regulation was set correctly and the wood was sufficiently dry.

First usage

A careful start pays off. Start with a small fire, so that the wood burning stove can get accustomed to the high temperature. This gives the best start and any damage is avoided.

Be aware that a strange but harmless odour and smoke concoction may emanate from the surface of the stove, the first time you fire up. This is because the paint and materials need to harden. The odour disappears quickly, but you should check the ventilation and draught, if possible. See also, the IMPORTANT warning notice below about persistent fumes.

During this process you must be careful not to touch the painted surfaces, and it is recommended that you regularly open and close the door to prevent the door seal from sticking.

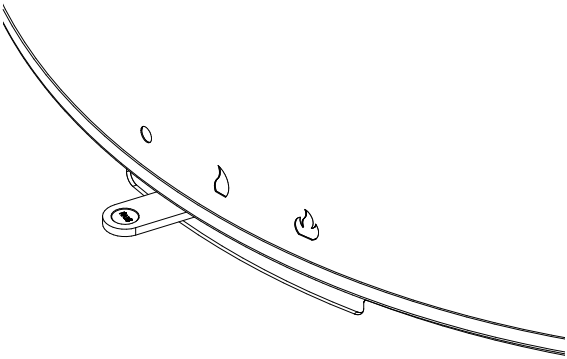
The stove may also produce "clicking noises" during heating and cooling, caused by the large temperature differences which the material is subjected to.

Never use any type of liquid fuel for kindling or maintaining the fire. You could be at risk of explosion.

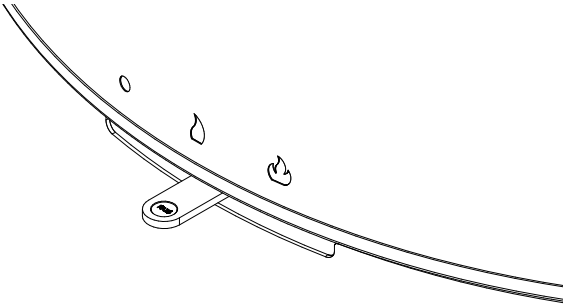
The stove gets very hot when in use always wear protective gloves when tending the stove.

If the stove has not been used for a while, follow the steps as if you were using it for the first time.

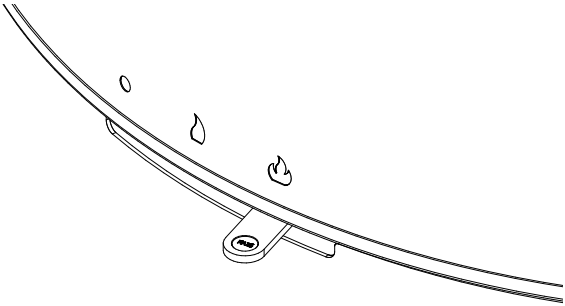
Brug af brændeovn / Using the wood burning stove / Bruk av peisovn
Använda kaminen / Tulisijan käyttäminen / Utilisation du poêle /
Gebruik van de kachel.



Position 1
Position 1
Posisjon 1
Positionen 1
Asento 1
Position 1
Positie 1



Position 2
Position 2
Posisjon 2
Positionen 2
Asento 2
Position 2
Positie 2



Position 3
Position 3
Posisjon 3
Positionen 3
Asento 3
Position 3
Positie 3

IMPORTANT - Warning Note!

Properly installed, operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, the following immediate actions should be taken:

(a) Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
(b) Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
(c) Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.
(d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

IMPORTANT - Warning Note!

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

IMPORTANT - Safety advice!

When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539).

Lighting and fuelling (see back of manual)

NOTE: If airsystem is connected, the valve must be open.

TIPS before firing up:

Open a door or window close to the wood burning. If there is a "storm" in the stove coming from the chimney, it is advisable to place a screwed-up piece of newspaper between the upper baffle plate and the chimney, set the paper on fire, and wait until you hear a "rumbling" noise in the chimney. This means that there definitely is a draught in the chimney and you avoid smoke in the room.

"Top-Down" lighting

Start by placing 3-4 pieces wood - approx. 1½-2 kilogram - in the bottom of the burning chamber.
Place approx. 1 kilogram of dry firewood, split into kindling sticks, and a couple of alcohol briquettes or similar (1-2). Set the air damper to fully open position.

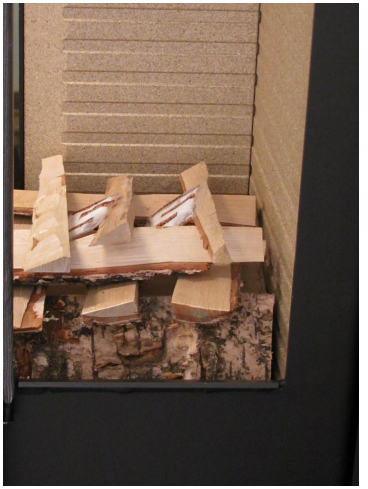
Light the fire and close the door (3), leaving the door ajar approximately 10-15 mm.

When the flames are clear - after approx. 10-15 min - close the door completely (4). Damper - see adjustment of air damper.

When the last flames are extinguished and there is a nice layer of embers (5), add 2-3 pieces of wood. Close the door and once the fire has a good hold closed door completely. Damper - see adjustment of air damper.

After approx. 5 min - or when the flames are clear and stable (6) - close the damper gradually.

Note!!! Keep an eye on the stove when lighting.
During operation the door should always remain shut.



1

2

3

4

5

6

Cleaning and care

Glass

Most woodstoves use a ceramic glass product which is resistant to heat but requires cleaning to keep its appearance.
Soot or opaque marks can easily cleaned if the marks are fresh, however If you leave the glass dirty for any length of time the acid from the wood can etch the surface of the glass permantley (wet unseasoned wood, soft wood such as used in the building industry, pallet wood should be avoided).
Only clean when cold.

Use only stove glass cleaners to re-move heavy tar/ soot deposits.
All other marks can normally be removed with a damp cloth, then dry with a clean cloth or newspaper, do not let the glass dry before applying a dry clean cloth.
With more stubborn marks i.e. Opaque areas / frosting, you need put a small amount of wood ash on a clean damp cloth. If the opaque mark /frosting, doesn't come out, contact your dealer for a special remover.

Paint finish

The appliance has been coated with a high temperature paint which can last for years. Do not clean with a damp cloth or any cleaning products as they can cause rust or discolouration. Only clean when cold use a brush with soft bristles or dust with a lint free cloth Only re-spray when necessary.

The wood burning stove and the chimney must be serviced by a chimney sweep twice a year. During cleaning and care, the stove must be cold.

Cleaning the combustion chamber:

Scrape/shovel the ash out and store it in a non-flammable container until it has cooled down. You can dispose of ash with your normal household waste.

REMEMBER!! Never remove all the ashes from the combustion chamber - the wood will burn at its best with a layer of ashes of approx. 20 mm.

Prolonged period of non-use:

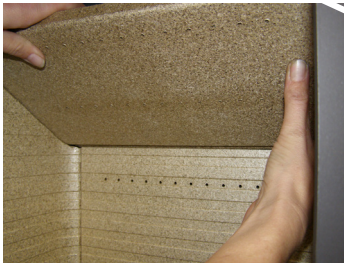
If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

Prior to a new heating season, it should be checked that the chimney and smoke gas connector are not blocked.

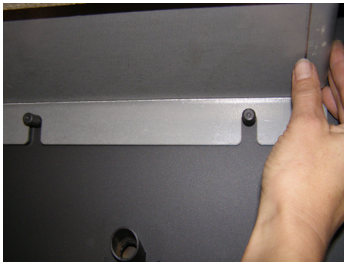
Cleaning of flue way

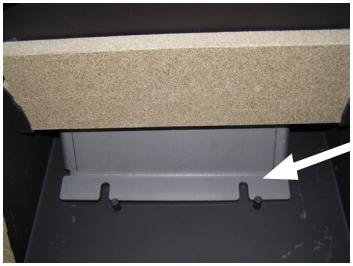
The flue ways consist of a smoke converter plate, a smoke chikane made of vermiculite and a steel smoke chikane.

Remove the smoke converter plate by pulling it towards yourself so that it releases the air pipe in the backplate.



Turn the plate so that it is free of the side plate. Pull out the plate carefully

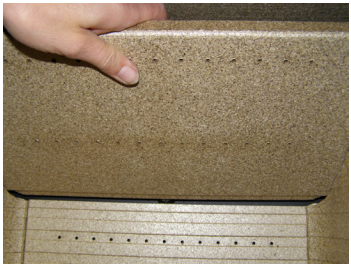




The steel chikane pushed up an put on the two pins

Tilt the vermiculite smoke chikane and take this out carefully.
Then remove the steel smoke chicane.

Remove dirt and dust, and mount the parts in reverse order.



ATTENTION!

Be careful when you place the smoke converter at the air pipe again.

Interruption of operation

Smoke spillage around door:

Could be due to too low draught in the chimney <12Pa
- Check whether the flue or chimney is blocked
- check whether the extraction hood is switched on; if it is, switch it off and open a window/door in the proximity of the stove for a short while.

Soot on glass:

Could be because the firewood is too wet.
- make sure that the stove is heated properly when firing up, prior to closing the door

Could be because the damper regulation is too low.

A stove burning too strong could be caused by:
- leak around the door seal
- chimney draught too large >22 Pa, draught control regulator should be installed.

A stove burning too weakly could be caused by:
- too little firewood
- too little air supply for room ventilation
- unclean smoke channels
- leaky chimney
- leakage between chimney and flue

If your stove continues to malfunction, we recommend that you contact your RAIS distributor or chimney sweep.

IMPORTANT!! To ensure safe burning there must be clear yellow flames or clear embers at all times. The firewood should not be smouldering. Therefore you should never completely cut off the air supply.

WARNING!!

In case of chimney fire:
- shut off all air supply on the wood burning stove
- contact the fire department
- never attempt to put out fire with water!
- afterwards, you should ask your chimney sweeper to check the stove and chimney

If the firewood is only burning slowly without flames or is smoking, and too little air is added, unburned exhaust gasses are developed.
Exhaust gasses can be ignited and explode, leading to damage to material and possibly personal injury.

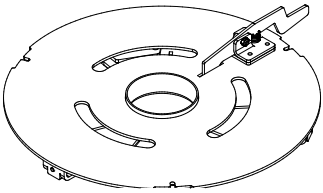
Never close the air supply completely when lighting a fire in the stove.

Accessories and spare parts

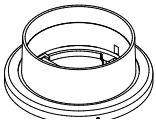
If spare parts other than those recommended by RAIS are used, the warranty is voided.

9191590 - Swivel base (Poleo)

3411590 - Swivel base (Epoca)



8142390 - Swivel base pipe connection

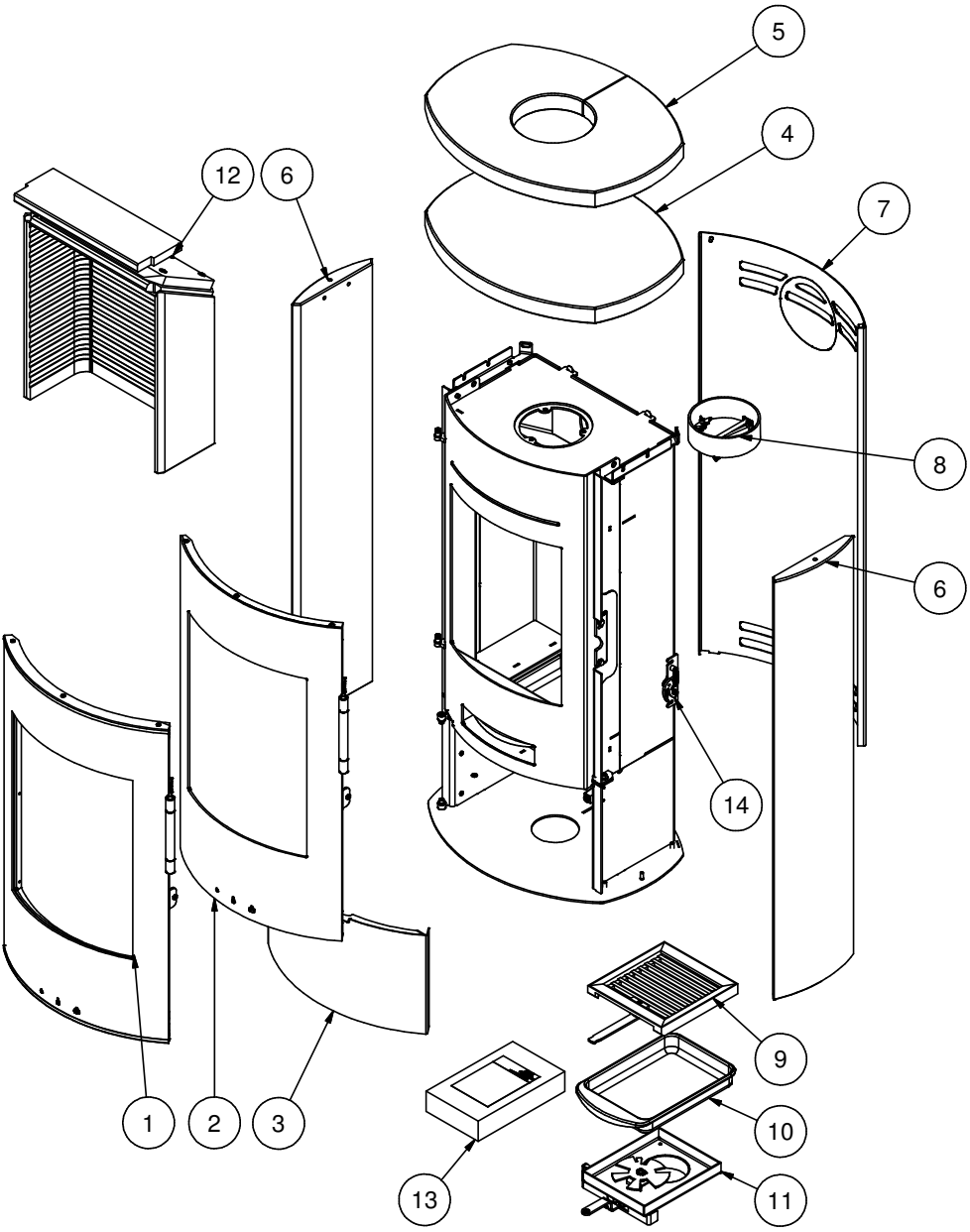


All replaceable parts can be bought as spare parts from your RAIS distributor.

Spare part drawing Rais Poleo II 106 SST

Pos.	Quantity	Part no.	Description
1	1	1412090	Glass door
2	1	1411090	Steel door
3	1	2420404SORT	Storage door
4	1	2427001	Soapstone top plate without hole
5	1	2427002	Soapstone top plate with hole
6	1	2137006	Soapstone site plate
7	1	242010790	Back panel
8	1	61-00	Flue collar 6”
9	1	1413800	Shaking grate
10	1	1314001	Ash pan
11	1	1411790	Air-system
12	1	1412200	Firebrick set
13	1	1415500	Seal set
14	1	1311890	Closing system

RAIS POLEO II 106 SST

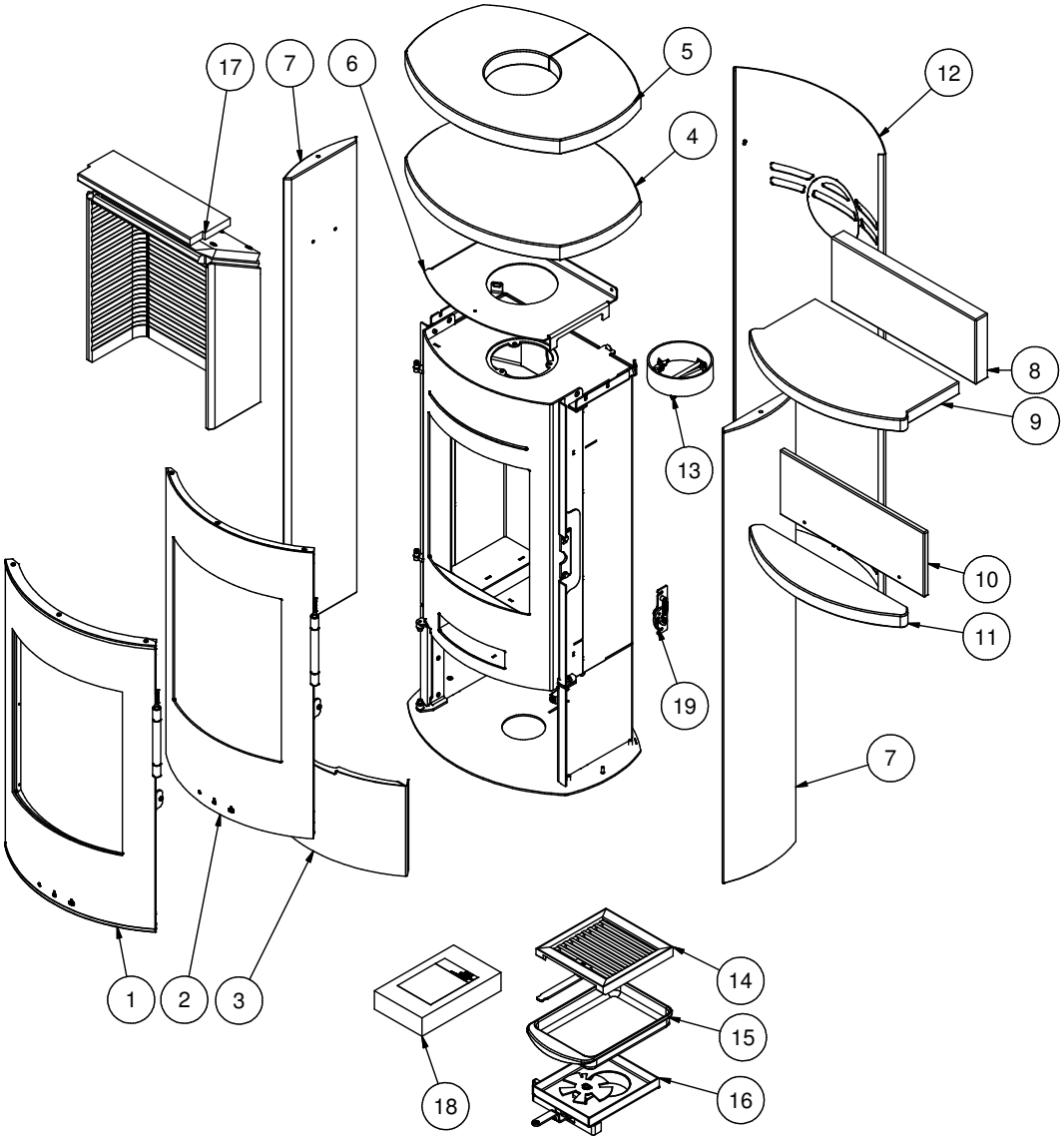


All replaceable parts can be bought as spare parts from your RAIS distributor.

Spare part drawing Rais Poleo II 128 SST

Pos.	Quantity	Part no.	Description
1	1	1412090	Glass door
2	1	1411090	Steel door
3	1	2420404SORT	Storage door
4	1	2427001	Soapstone top plate without hole
5	1	2427002	Soapstone top plate with hole
6	1	243080590	Top plate for soapstone
7	2	2137010	Soapstone site plate
8	1	2437003	Soapstone bach plate (bach outlet)
9	1	2437004	Soapstone bottom (bach outlet)
10	1	2437005	Soapstone bach plate (top outlet)
11	1	2437006	Soapstone bottom (top outlet)
12	1	242010790	Back panel
13	1	61-00	Flue collar 6”
14	1	1413800	Shaking grate
15	1	1314001	Ash pan
16	1	1411790	Air-system
17	1	1412200	Firebrick set
18	1	1415500	Seal set
19	1	1311890	Closing system

RAIS POLEO II 128 SST



All replaceable parts can be bought as spare parts from your RAIS distributor.

Spare part drawing Rais Epoca II

Pos.	Quantity	Part no.	Description
1	1	1412090	Glass door
2	1	1411090	Steel door
3	1	3410404SORT	Storage door
4	1	341060190	Top plate without hole
5	1	341060290	Top plate with hole
6	1	61-00	Flue collar 6”
7	1	1413800	Shaking grate
8	1	1314001	Ash pan
9	1	1411790	Air-system
10	1	1412200	Firebrick set
11	1	1311890	Closing system
12	1	1415500	Seal set

EPOCA II